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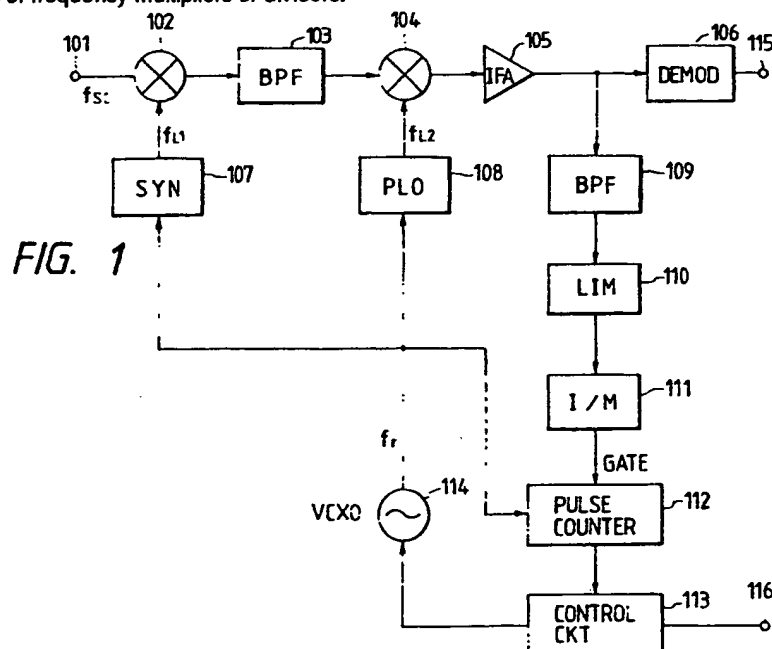
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(54) Receiver synchronization

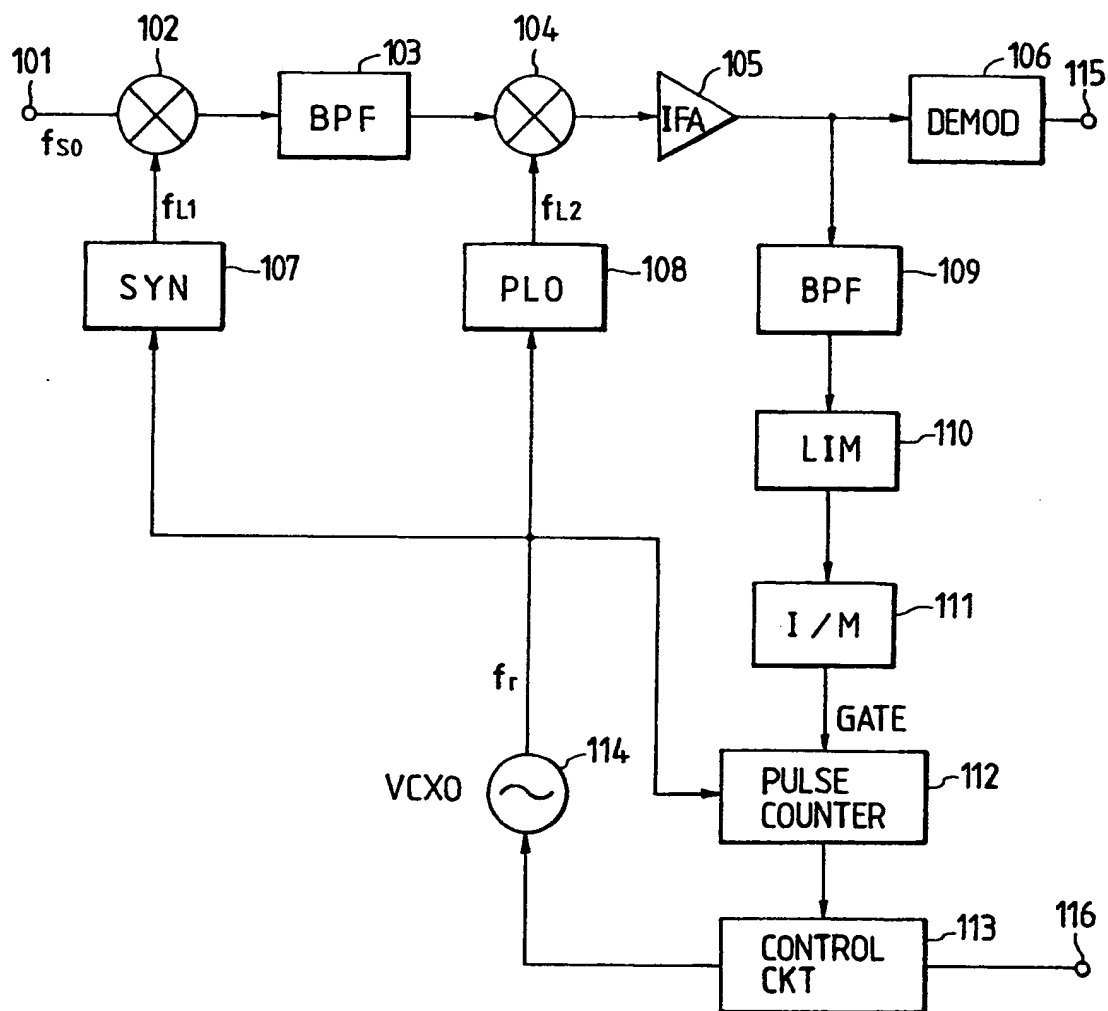
(57) In a communication apparatus, an RF signal including a frequency calibration signal transmitted by a base station is received at 101 and frequency down converted at 102, 104 to derive an IF signal which is used to control the frequency of a reference oscillator 114 synchronizing the local oscillator sources 107, 108. Oscillations from 114 are counted at 112 for a time interval defined by the IF signal divided down at 111 and an error signal for controlling the oscillator 114 frequency to a nominal value determined by the calibration signal is obtained from a calculation circuit included in 113. A timing signal at 116 controls operation of 113 to periods when calibration component is present in the received signal. Sources 107, 108 may be oscillators or frequency multipliers or dividers.

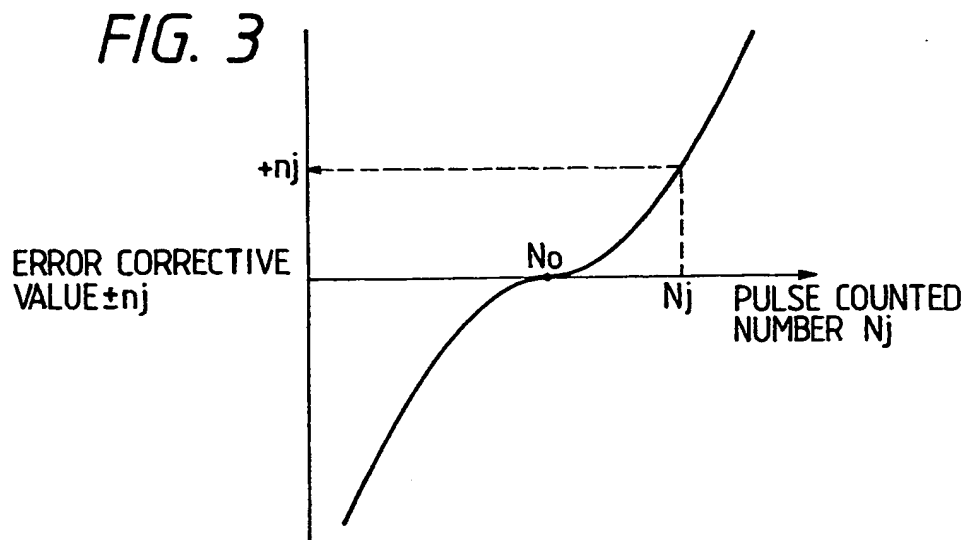
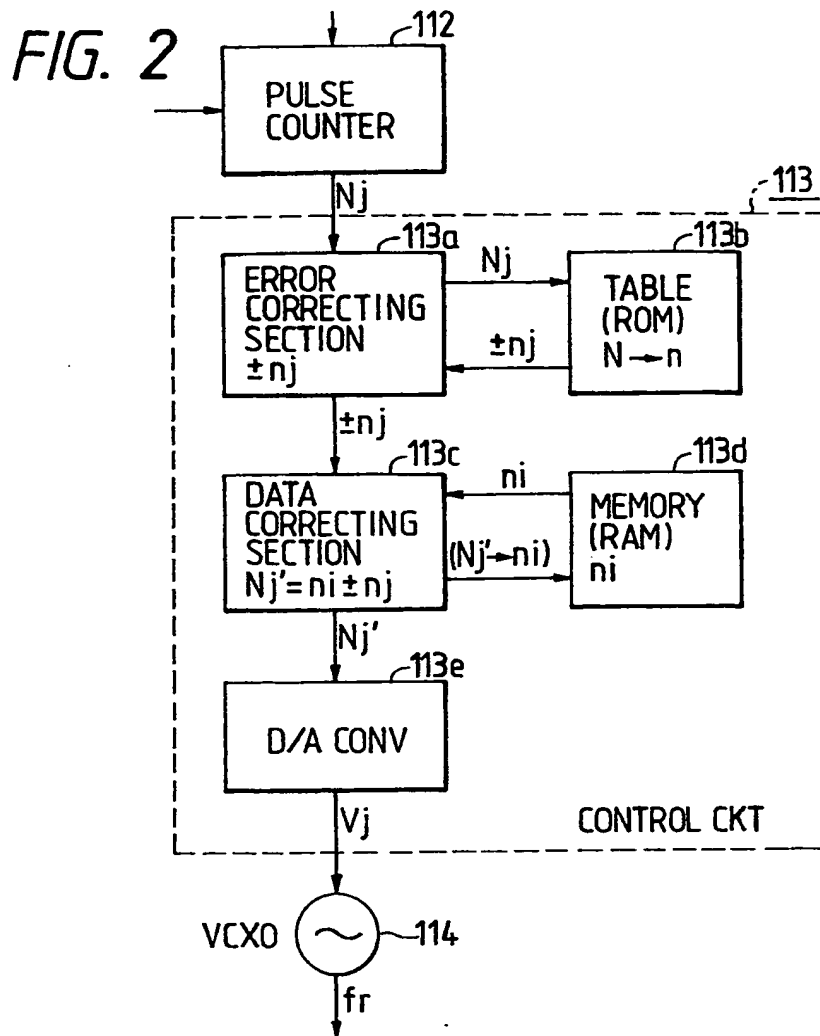


At least one drawing originally filed was informal and the print reproduced here is taken from a later filed formal copy.

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FIG. 1





## METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR RADIO COMMUNICATION

This invention relates to a method and an apparatus  
5 for radio communication such as FDMA (frequency division  
multiple access) radio communication or TDMA (time division  
multiple access) radio communication.

In known radio communication networks between base  
stations and mobile stations, the base stations transmit RF  
10 signals whose carriers have respective fixed frequencies.  
Double-superheterodyne receivers are sometimes used in such  
mobile stations. In some double-superheterodyne receivers  
of the mobile stations, during the communication with a base  
station, a frequency variation in the first local  
15 oscillator is detected by measuring both of the frequencies  
of the second local oscillator and the output from the  
second IF amplifier, and the frequency of the first local  
oscillator is controlled in response to the detected  
frequency variation so that the tuning to the RF signal  
20 from the base station can be held. These prior-art  
double-superheterodyne receivers have problems as follows.  
The frequency measurement for the detection of the  
frequency variation in the first local oscillator tends to  
make it difficult to control the frequency of the first  
25 local oscillator at a high speed. A frequency variation in

the second local oscillator causes a decrease in the frequency stability of the receiver.

It is an object of this invention to provide an excellent method and an excellent apparatus for radio communication.

According to this invention, a base station transmits a radio-frequency signal to a mobile station. The radio-frequency signal includes a frequency calibration signal. The mobile station including a receiver receiving the radio-frequency signal. The receiver includes a reference oscillator generating a reference signal whose frequency is controlled in accordance with the frequency calibration signal. The receiver includes mixers and local oscillators. The mixers mix the radio-frequency signal with local oscillator signals from the local oscillator signals and convert the radio-frequency signal into a corresponding intermediate-frequency signal. The local oscillator signals are synchronized with the reference signal. The frequency of the intermediate-frequency signal is divided to derive a frequency-divided signal. The frequency of the reference signal is controlled in accordance with the frequency-divided signal. In the accompanying drawings:-

Fig. 1 is a block diagram of a radio communication

apparatus according to an embodiment of this invention.

Fig. 2 is a block diagram of the control circuit of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a diagram showing the relation between the counted pulse number and the corrective value which is held in the error reference table of Fig. 2.

A base station (not shown) transmits an RF signal whose carrier has a predetermined highly-stabilized frequency  $f_{so}$ . The RF signal contains frequency calibration components representing the carrier frequency  $f_{so}$ . For example, the frequency calibration components periodically occur at a predetermined timing in a burst manner.

With reference to Fig. 1, a radio communication apparatus for a mobile station includes a receiver input terminal 101. A received RF signal transmitted from a base station is fed to a first mixer 102 via the receiver input terminal 101. The carrier of the RF signal has a highly-stabilized frequency  $f_{so}$ . The first mixer 102 receives an output signal from a first local oscillator 107 composed of a frequency synthesizer. The frequency of the first local oscillator signal is represented by the character " $f_{L1}$ ". The first mixer 102 heterodynes the RF signal with the first local oscillator signal and converts

the RF signal into a corresponding first IF signal.

Specifically, the first mixer 102 functions to derive the frequency difference between the RF signal and the first local oscillator signal.

5           The first IF signal is passed to a second mixer 104 through a band pass filter 103. The second mixer 102 receives an output signal from a second local oscillator 107 composed of a phase locked oscillator. The frequency of the second local oscillator signal is represented by the character "fL2". The second mixer 102 heterodynes the first IF signal with the second local oscillator signal and converts the first IF signal into a corresponding second IF signal. Specifically, the second mixer 104 functions to derive the frequency difference between the first IF signal and the second local oscillator signal. The second IF signal is fed to a demodulator or a detector 106 via an IF amplifier 105. The frequency of the second IF signal outputted from the IF amplifier 105 is represented by the character "fIF". The demodulator 106 derives an audio signal from the second IF signal. The audio signal is applied to an audio output terminal 115.

          The second IF signal from the IF amplifier 105 is also fed to a frequency divider 111 via a band pass filter 109 and a limiter 110. The frequency divider 111 divides the frequency of the second IF signal by a value "1/M"

where the character M denotes a predetermined integer. The output signal from the frequency divider 111 is used as a gate signal applied to a pulse counter 112. The output signal from the pulse counter 112 is fed to a control  
5 circuit 113.

A reference oscillator 114 composed of a voltage-controlled crystal oscillator outputs a reference signal to the frequency synthesizer 107, the phase locked oscillator 108, and the pulse counter 112. The frequency  
10 of the reference signal is represented by the character "fr". The reference signal frequency fr is controlled by the voltage output signal from the control circuit 113. The control circuit 113 receives a timing signal from a control section of the radio communication apparatus via an  
15 input terminal 116. The timing signal enables the control circuit 113 to perform a frequency-error determination during an interval where the frequency calibration components are present in the RF signal. The frequency-error determination will be described  
20 hereinafter. The frequency synthesizer 107 generates the first local oscillator signal on the basis of the reference signal through a phase synchronizing process. The phase locked oscillator 108 generates the second local oscillator signal on the basis of the reference signal through a phase  
25 locking process. Pulses of the reference signal is counted



by the pulse counter 112 during an interval determined by the gate signal fed from the frequency divider 111.

The reference signal frequency  $f_r$  equals a given optimal frequency  $f_{ro}$  when the receiver of the radio communication apparatus is exactly tuned to or synchronized with the RF signal transmitted from the base station. The frequencies  $f_r$ ,  $f_{ro}$ ,  $f_{L1}$ , and  $f_{L2}$  have the following relations.

$$f_r = f_{ro}(1+e) \quad \dots (1)$$

10  $f_{L1} = k_1 f_{ro}(1+e) \quad \dots (2)$

$$f_{L2} = k_2 f_{ro}(1+e) \quad \dots (3)$$

where the character "e" denotes a frequency error or a frequency deviation (variation quantity), and the characters "k1" and "k2" denote predetermined constants.

15 The frequency  $f_{IF}$  of the second IF signal from the IF amplifier 105 equals a given optimal frequency  $f_{IFo}$  when the receiver of the radio communication apparatus is exactly tuned to or synchronized with the RF signal transmitted from the base station. The frequencies  $f_{IF}$ ,  
20  $f_{IFo}$ ,  $f_{so}$ ,  $f_{L1}$ , and  $f_{L2}$  have the following relations.

$$f_{IF} = f_{so} - f_{L1} - f_{L2} \quad \dots (4)$$

$$= f_{IFo} - e f_{ro}(k_1 + k_2) \quad \dots (5)$$

$$= f_{IFo} \{1 - e(k_1 + k_2) f_{ro} / f_{IFo}\} \quad \dots (6)$$

The band pass filter 109 removes unnecessary  
25 components from the second IF signal. The limiter 110

holds the amplitude of the output signal from the band pass filter 109 at a constant level. The frequency divider 111 generates the gate signal on the basis of the output signal from the limiter 110. The gate signal determines the gate interval T of the pulse counter 112 which is expressed by the following equation (7).

$$\begin{aligned} T &= M/fIF \\ &= M/fIFo(1-e^{-(k1+k2)fro/fIFo}) \quad \dots (7) \end{aligned}$$

Since the pulse counter 112 continues to count the pulses of the reference signal during the gate interval T, the total number N of the pulses counted by the pulse counter 112 during the gate interval T is expressed by the following equation (8).

$$\begin{aligned} N &= Tfr \\ &= Mfro(1+e)/fIFo(1-e^{-(k1+k2)fro/fIFo}) \quad \dots (8) \end{aligned}$$

The control circuit 113 is informed of the counted pulse number N by the pulse counter 112. The control circuit 113 includes a microcomputer or a calculator which calculates the frequency error "e" on the basis of the counted pulse number N by referring to the equation (8). It should be noted that the values M, fro, fIFo, k1, and k2 in the equation (8) are known constants. Then, the control circuit 113 determines a target voltage of the control signal to the reference oscillator 114 which enables the frequency error "e" to be nullified. Finally, the control

circuit 113 outputs the control signal whose voltage equals the determined target voltage. Accordingly, the frequency error "e" is held substantially null. In other words, the receiver of the radio communication apparatus remains  
5 substantially exactly tuned to or synchronized with the RF signal transmitted from the base station.

The accuracy of the measurement of the frequency error "e" depends on the frequency dividing factor M. In the case where the frequencies  $f_{L1}$ ,  $f_{L2}$ ,  $f_{IFo}$ , and  $f_{ro}$  are  
10 equal to 900 MHz, 90 MHz, 455 kHz, and 100000 MHz respectively and thus the values  $k_1$  and  $k_2$  are equal to 100 and 10 respectively, when the frequency dividing factor M equals  $2048 (2^{11})$ , the frequency error "e" can be detected with an accuracy of about 0.1 ppm.

15 As shown in Fig. 2, the control circuit 113 includes an error correcting section 113a which determines a corrective value  $\pm n_j$  in accordance with the counted pulse number  $N_j$  being outputted from the pulse counter 112. The error correcting section 113a uses an error reference table  
20 113b in the determination of the corrective value  $\pm n_j$ . The error reference table 113b holds a predetermined relation between the counted pulse number  $N_j$  and the corrective value  $\pm n_j$ . This relation is previously chosen in view of a detection error in the pulse counter 112 and a nonlinearity  
25 in the voltage-frequency characteristics of the reference oscillator 114. Fig. 3 shows one example of the relation

between the counted pulse number  $N_j$  and the corrective value  $\pm n_j$ . The error reference table 113b is formed by a read only memory. The control circuit 113 includes a data correcting section 113c which receives the corrective value

5  $\pm n_j$  from the error correcting section 113a. The data correcting section 113c adds the corrective value  $\pm n_j$  to the previously-obtained data  $n_i$  to generate a new data  $N_j'$ . The previously-obtained data  $n_i$  is fed from a data memory 113d composed of a random access memory. The new data  $N_j'$

10 is outputted to a digital-to-analog (D/A) converter 113e and the data memory 113d. In the data memory 113d, the new data  $N_j'$  is set in the variable  $n_i$  so that the data  $n_i$  is updated. The D/A converter 113e generates a voltage  $V_j$  which depends on the data  $N_j'$ . The generated voltage  $V_j$

15 constitutes the voltage control signal applied to the reference generator 114.

It should be noted that this embodiment may be modified. For example, the first local oscillator 107 or the second local oscillator 108 may be composed of a

20 frequency multiplier or a frequency divider.

This invention can be applied to a single-superheterodyne receiver. This invention can also be applied to a triple-superheterodyne receiver or other superheterodyne receivers in which all of local oscillator

25 signals are generated on the basis of a common reference signal.

CLAIMS

1. In communication between a base station and a mobile station, the base station transmitting a radio-frequency  
5 signal to the mobile station, the radio-frequency signal including a frequency calibration signal, the mobile station including a receiver receiving the radio-frequency signal, the receiver including a reference oscillator generating a reference signal whose frequency is controlled  
10 in accordance with the frequency calibration signal, the receiver including mixers and local oscillators, the mixers mixing the radio-frequency signal with local oscillator signals from the local oscillator signals and converting the radio-frequency signal into a corresponding  
15 intermediate-frequency signal, a method comprising the steps of:

synchronizing the local oscillator signals with the reference signal;

dividing a frequency of the intermediate-frequency  
20 signal and thereby deriving a frequency-divided signal; and

controlling a frequency of the reference signal in accordance with the frequency-divided signal.

2. The method of claim 1 wherein the controlling step  
25 comprises generating a voltage signal in accordance with

the frequency-divided signal, and varying the frequency of the reference signal in accordance with the voltage signal.

3. In communication between a base station and a mobile station, the base station transmitting a radio-frequency signal to the mobile station, the radio-frequency signal including a frequency calibration signal, the mobile station including a receiver receiving the radio-frequency signal, the receiver including a reference oscillator generating a reference signal whose frequency is controlled in accordance with the frequency calibration signal, the receiver including mixers and local oscillators, the mixers mixing the radio-frequency signal with local oscillator signals from the local oscillator signals and converting the radio-frequency signal into a corresponding intermediate-frequency signal, a method comprising the steps of:

synchronizing the local oscillator signals with the reference signal;

20 dividing a frequency of the intermediate-frequency signal and thereby deriving a frequency-divided gate signal;

counting pulses of the reference signal during an interval determined by the gate signal;

25 detecting a frequency error of the reference signal

from an optimal frequency on the basis of a number of the counted pulses, the optimal frequency being determined by the frequency calibration signal; and

controlling the frequency of the reference signal in  
5 accordance with the detected frequency error.

4. The method of claim 3 wherein the controlling step comprises generating a voltage signal in accordance with the detected frequency error, and varying the frequency of  
10 the reference signal in accordance with the voltage signal.

5. In communication between a base station and a mobile station, the base station transmitting a radio-frequency signal to the mobile station, the radio-frequency signal  
15 including a frequency calibration signal, the mobile station including a receiver receiving the radio-frequency signal, the receiver including mixers and local oscillators, the mixers mixing the radio-frequency signal with local oscillator signals from the local oscillator  
20 signals and converting the radio-frequency signal into a corresponding intermediate-frequency signal, a method comprising the steps of:

generating a reference signal;

controlling frequencies of the local oscillator  
25 signals in accordance with a frequency of the reference

signal;

detecting an error between the frequency of the reference signal and an optimal frequency by use of the reference signal and the intermediate-frequency signal, the  
5 optimal frequency being determined by the frequency calibration signal; and

controlling the frequency of the reference signal in accordance with the detected frequency error.

10 6. For use in communication between a base station and a mobile station, the base station transmitting a radio-frequency signal to the mobile station, the radio-frequency signal including a frequency calibration signal, the mobile  
station including a receiver receiving the radio-frequency  
15 signal, the receiver including a reference oscillator generating a reference signal whose frequency is controlled in accordance with the frequency calibration signal, the receiver including mixers and local oscillators, the mixers mixing the radio-frequency signal with local oscillator  
20 signals from the local oscillator signals and converting the radio-frequency signal into a corresponding intermediate-frequency signal, an apparatus comprising:

means for synchronizing the local oscillator signals with the reference signal;

25 means for dividing a frequency of the



intermediate-frequency signal and thereby deriving a frequency-divided signal; and

means for controlling a frequency of the reference signal in accordance with the frequency-divided signal.

5

7. The apparatus of claim 6 wherein the controlling means comprises means for generating a voltage signal in accordance with the frequency-divided signal, and means for varying the frequency of the reference signal in accordance with the voltage signal.

10

8. For use in communication between a base station and a mobile station, the base station transmitting a radio-frequency signal to the mobile station, the radio-frequency signal including a frequency calibration signal, the mobile station including a receiver receiving the radio-frequency signal, the receiver including a reference oscillator generating a reference signal whose frequency is controlled in accordance with the frequency calibration signal, the receiver including mixers and local oscillators, the mixers mixing the radio-frequency signal with local oscillator signals from the local oscillator signals and converting the radio-frequency signal into a corresponding intermediate-frequency signal, an apparatus comprising:

15

20

25

means for synchronizing the local oscillator signals

with the reference signal;

means for dividing a frequency of the  
intermediate-frequency signal and thereby deriving a  
frequency-divided gate signal;

5 means for counting pulses of the reference signal  
during an interval determined by the gate signal;

means for detecting a frequency error of the  
reference signal from an optimal frequency on the basis of  
a number of the counted pulses, the optimal frequency being  
10 determined by the frequency calibration signal; and

means for controlling the frequency of the reference  
signal in accordance with the detected frequency error.

9. The apparatus of claim 8 wherein the controlling  
15 means comprises means for generating a voltage signal in  
accordance with the detected frequency error, and means for  
varying the frequency of the reference signal in accordance  
with the voltage signal.

20 10. For use in communication between a base station and a mobile  
station, the base station transmitting a radio-frequency  
signal to the mobile station, the radio-frequency signal  
including a frequency calibration signal, the mobile  
station including a receiver receiving the radio-frequency  
25 signal, the receiver including mixers and local

oscillators, the mixers mixing the radio-frequency signal with local oscillator signals from the local oscillator signals and converting the radio-frequency signal into a corresponding intermediate-frequency signal, an apparatus

5 comprising:

means for generating a reference signal;

means for controlling frequencies of the local oscillator signals in accordance with a frequency of the reference signal;

10 means for detecting an error between the frequency of the reference signal and an optimal frequency by use of the reference signal and the intermediate-frequency signal, the optimal frequency being determined by the frequency calibration signal; and

15 means for controlling the frequency of the reference signal in accordance with the detected frequency error.

11. A communication method substantially as hereinbefore described with reference to and as illustrated in the accompanying drawings.

20

12. Communication apparatus constructed and arranged to operate substantially as hereinbefore described with reference to and as illustrated in the accompanying drawings.

25